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d' Histoire Naturelle de Bruxelles, presents an elaborate argument against the origin, through natural causes, of the flints of the Kent chalk-plateau, Puy Courny, Otta, Saint-Prest, Thenay, etc., the so-called "eoliths," whose human manufacture is not admitted by anthropologists in general. The discussion now centers about "the flints of Thenay." After the investigation of "Tertiary man at Thenay," M. Boule, a representative French anthropologist, considered that the question was closed, since these "eoliths" could not be looked upon as products of primitive human industry. The author takes up in succession the actions of changes of temperature, running water and torrents, sea-waves, settlement of strata, and such "accidental causes" as have been suggested by M. Capitan and others. These M. Rutot considers ineffective, and, expressing his willingness to let the case rest on "such flints only, however perfect they may be in their adaptation to certain uses, as bear evident traces of having served for those purposes," holds that only the workings of the hand of man can explain their shape and condition. In spite of the arguments of M. Rutot, who is a geologist and a careful student of the strata of the Belgian Quaternary and Tertiary, the majority of anthropologists are still prone to regard the "flints of Thenay" as untouched by man.

ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN.

*The Oraibi Powamu Ceremony.* By H. R. VOTH. (Field-Columbian Museum, Publication No. 61. Anthropological Series, vol. III, number 2. The Stanley McCormick Hopi Expedition.) Chicago: December, 1901. 97 pp., 37 plates, 8°.

It is a remarkable commentary on the extent of Hopi ceremonials that with the large body of observations on the subject already published, the field has only been scratched. The periodical ceremonies of no single pueblo have been described; beyond that is the comparative study, and the philosophy and interpretation of it all seem to challenge scientific effort. This adds to our respect for the conscientious work of Stephen, Fewkes, Voth, and Dorsey, whose self-denial has much extended our knowledge in this direction.

The present paper shows that admirable work is being done on the ceremonies of Oraibi by Mr Voth, and the *Powamu* is a good sequel to the *Soyal* paper, in which Mr Voth and Dr Dorsey coöperated. The *Powamu* ceremony takes place in February, and has for its purpose the symbolic protection of the fields from all destructive forces and to prepare them for the approaching planting season. The paper gives abundant evidence of the great care with which Mr Voth observed the ceremony in its minutest details. Few persons realize what privation

this means. It is fortunate that the author has recorded a large part of the numerous songs used in the ceremony and that he has been able to essay a translation of them. The illustrations are profuse and excellent.

There are numerous typographical errors, especially in the specific names of plants, but one can excuse minor blemishes in such a generally admirable work.

WALTER HOUGH.

*Beiträge zur physischen Anthropologie der Nord-Nyassaländer. Anthropologische Ergebnisse der Nyassa- und Kingagebirgs-Expedition der Hermann und Elise geb. Heckmann Wentzel-Stiftung. Mit Unterstützung der Stiftung herausgegeben von DR FRIEDRICH FÜLLEBORN.* Berlin: Dietrich Reimer, 1902. With text, 10 tables, 2 autotypes, 1 color scale, 63 photographic plates. Folio. (40 Marks.)

Students of African ethnology who have been delighted in reading Sir Harry Johnston's *British Central Africa* (1897) must follow up that comprehensive survey of a most interesting region by a close study of Doctor Fülleborn's tables and plates. The author lived three years in Nyassaland, in German East Africa, bringing together anthropological materials, making measurements, and taking photos. He must have had magical influence as a physician, for the natives are in his album singly and in companies, showing front, side view, and back. Dr Fülleborn has appreciated to the fullest extent the fact that the fixing of the tribe, the correct measures, and carefully taken photos are of more use to ethnology than any long story he could tell. The reader will put himself in touch with the book by consulting Stanford's *Compendium for Africa*, Vol. II, 1895, pp. 434 and 519. He will at the same time have occasion to mourn over the synonymy of tribes which may be looked for under *A* or *Wa*, or the initial letter, as Awamanganya, Wamanganya, or Manganya. The identification of the individual with the tribe and locality is so carefully done by the author, however, that the confusion in titles is reduced to its lowest terms. The name of the individual is given and the tribe of father and mother. Twenty-three measures of each person are then recorded, and remarks added concerning the color of eyes, hair, and skin, and also regarding other somatic characters not amenable to measurement. Plates 61-64 are devoted to footprints, and in tables viii-x the author discusses their merits by means of a series of measures upon the tracks and upon the feet themselves. In his capacity of physician Dr Fülleborn studied both the prevailing diseases among the Nyassa tribes and the recuperative powers in the case of wounds or maladies.

The sumptuous work is volume VIII of the German East African